

# THE BRANDON MAIL.

VOL. NO.

BRANDON MAN. THURSDAY FEB. 9, 1893.

FIVE CENTS



## EMPTY ARE THE TROWERS Papa's Gone!

To the Boston Clothing House for a pair of those wonderful \$1.50 Trowsers.  
Nancy Hanks would have been nowhere in the race with Papa's Fancy Shanks  
When he heard Miller & Co were selling those splendid heavy tweed trowsers, lined, for \$1.50 worth \$2.50.  
200 pairs odd pants, gathered up at stock taking, from broken suits, all sizes, worth from \$3.00 to \$7.00, now only \$2.00 to \$4.00 cash.  
75 odd coats and vests from broken suits worth \$7.00 to \$25.00, clearing this month at \$4.00 to \$11.00 cash.

## SOX TOO!

10 doz. finest Black Cashmere Ribbed, price 75c, now 50c.  
These were overlooked since moving into the New Store found at stock taking, sizes 9, 10, 11 and 12 inch. Now's your chance to be healed.

The Big NEW BOSTON Full of  
Snaps for Cash.

## MILLER & CO.

## STOCK TAKING OVER

Too many heavy goods on hand, hence for the

## BALANCE OF THE WINTER A BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES WILL BE MADE ON ALL

Winter and Heavy Goods, all Fur  
Goods and Heavy Cloakings,  
Blankets and Comforters,  
Winter Dress Goods and Hosiery.

We have Large Shipments of

## SPRING GOODS NOW ON THE WAY

and to make room we will sacrifice all winter goods.

## A Tremendous Pile of Remnants to Clear Out at Half Price.

## THE LEADING HOUSE FOR ASSORT- MENT AND BARGAINS.

## I. R. STROME, BRANDON.

### FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Some discussion took place whether it would be advisable to open the meeting, owing to the small attendance, but when the motion was passed to go on with the business of the day it was carried by four votes to three.

Mr. Nichol in the chair. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. The secretary read a communication from a Mr. Fleming, immigrant agent in Scotland, asking that the names of any farmers who would like to hire Scotch laborers be sent to him and the rate of pay per month or by the year. After some discussion it was decided to act in concert with the Board of Trade in this matter. Mr. Nichol then called on Mr. Harkness to read his paper, but owing to press of business it was impossible for Mr. Harkness to be present, and Mr. Hewitt, of the "Sun," to whom Mr. Harkness had entrusted his paper, kindly consented to read it for him. It was as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

The subject, "Horse Breeding," opens up a very wide field for argument. In every age the horse has been acknowledged to be man's noblest and most useful servant, and I often think Noah made one of his best ventures when he decided on including a pair of horses in his shipment in Mount Ararat. History tells us of the many uses to which he has been put. On the farm or on the battlefield his services have at all times been indispensable.

Everyone, or nearly everyone, has his own particular fancy, or fad as it is called nowadays. There is the Clyde fad, the Shire fad, the Percheron fad, the Belgian fad, the Suffolk fad, and the other Punch fad, the Yorkshire coach fad, the Cleveland bay fad, the Standard bred fad, and the fad that we are hearing a lot about, but which does not seem to materialize, viz., the cross between a great big upstanding 16 1/2 hands high thoroughbred horse with lots of substance and a 1,300 lb. mare, nicely turned, with a good rangy neck and body and clean finished. Next there is the mule fad, and, lastly, the ass fad. Everybody has his fad. Just now, my fad is how to overcome hard times, and I think that sheep are the best fad. But this is a digression.

To return to the subject. My fad for the horse line is the draught, and if I have any preference it is the Clyde. Without making any further attempt at an introduction, as an orator I am not very strong, I will leave it to my subject. "Horse Breeding as applied to the average Manitoba farmer." The question that should naturally arise in any man's mind when he decides on starting out to breed a horse is, What kind of animal will be most suitable for my requirements? or, if he intends to breed for the market, what kind of horses are likely to bring top prices when he has his embryo horse for sale? These questions settled, he should consider his mare. If she is of the draught breed, a good Clydesdale, Shire, or Percheron sort, then my advice is to breed her to a good specimen—the best you can obtain—of her predominating strain. If she happens to be a Clyde, the owner should call on me and see "Sir Arthur." If she is a Shire, he can call on my friend Mr. McGregor, who will no doubt be able to suit him. By all means try to have a good sound mare, free from blemishes, one of the fashionable colors—brown, bay, or black. This last, although not very popular, is not objectionable. All other things being equal, brown among the draught horses is considered O. K. I am a little in favor of brown myself. It is considered a kindly color and when you get a span of this shade they will command attention anywhere. Color now being at right, look at her markings. While among the heavier sorts is almost a necessity. A patch in the face and two on the front foot white half way from the pastern to knees and hocks is generally taken as pertaining to that quality known as fit for the stud book. Now as to weight. She should weigh not less than 1,500 upwards, and stand not less than 15 1/2 and up to 16 or 16 1/2 hands high; but care should be taken that with increased height she also increases in weight, so as not to have too much daylight under her. Good deep ribs, full across the loins, long quarters, and if she is a shade wide in point of hip bone to first rib it is not any very serious fault. It gives her more room for the development of the foal. Rather have her wide and roomy behind than narrow. Now I come to the point that should have been first considered, viz., the feet and legs. The feet should be hard and flinty, nice and round. The bone of the leg should be flat and free from puffs or caruncles of any kind, the hocks hard and smooth to the touch. Beware of what is called in horse parlance "meaty" legs, that is, rather soft silky hair on the back side of the legs adds greatly to her appearance, and ranks her among the sort that brings the copper now-a-days.

Regarding the neck and head, I think if she has all the good qualities described above, she can hardly carry a poor head and neck. However, see that the neck is not on upside down, that the head is not too big, and that the ear is of moderate size. Each leg should be straight, and a point among the Clydesdales and Belgians. I suppose this is because "Prince Alexander," this year's champion, has short ones. Have her with a pair of good eyes, large and prominent. Now for her action. She should move off freely, be a good walker, have the long swinging gait necessary for heavy draught horses, and when she trots she should throw her feet directly in front, and have plenty of action at the knee. If her legs and feet are right, she will have plenty of spring

in her pasterns, they being sloping rather than straight; she can pound the road as much as she likes, and in nine cases of ten she will wear twice as long as one that has not the same conformation as to feet and legs.

Now I think the breeder is fitted with a mare suitable for a good draught horse. Now, for the sire. He should combine all her good qualities, and more. He should be rather closer knit, and be more a horse horse than she is a mare. You will all admit, no doubt, that there are horse horses and mare horses—that is, that some horses are stallions all through, while other horses are more like mares than horses. I mean, of course, in general appearance.

I believe in plenty of exercise, or the ordinary work of the farm for the mare during the time she is carrying her foal, and up to within six weeks of a month of foaling. Avoid, by all means long hauls, sudden and heavy pulls and do not attempt to make her go faster than she would naturally of her own accord. A few weeks before foaling time, put her in a good sized loose box, and if possible have a good boy yard where she can roam at will. Be careful to see that no blood or offal from slaughtered animals be allowed to remain in her vicinity. In many instances premature foaling may be traced to the fact that the mare has come in contact with something of this kind. When at last the foal has arrived, keep the mare idle for at least ten days or two weeks, and then work her only about five hours each day for another week or ten days, and if it is found that she is warm on unhitching, she had better be kept from her foal until pretty well cooled off. Many foals are checked in their growth and ruined for life by suddenly being allowed to draw milk from a mare that has been heated up. Wait your foal at five or six months. Feed a little whole oats mixed with bran twice a day, say two quarts at a feed; and if roots can be obtained, give a few raw in the middle of the day. I prefer carrots. Of course the feed must be supplemented with nice well cured native or timothy hay. Allow the foal lots of daily exercise, and you will find in a short time your prospective subject for foreign markets has done remarkably well and is then ready for the grass. See that he has plenty of pure water. I am afraid this is one of the many reasons why our young horses do not mature as well as they should. I heard a man say, who is or was a breeder of horses, that his colts never got a drop of water all summer and that they had done well. He may have thought so, but I can assure you I did not.

The same treatment, with additional feed according to age, should be continued during the following years until five years old, when, if all your hopes and wishes have materialized, you have a horse fit to bring all the way from \$200 to \$300. Begin his tuition during the first winter by teaching him to lead and stand tied. Use nothing but nice smooth leather halters; anything in the shape of a rope should be kept out of his sight. When rising three years put the harness on occasionally, and if his dam is handy and not too heavy in foal, hitch him up with her and drive over to the next neighbor and let him see your new horse. Let him have his head. By this I mean don't check him up with one of those long-tangled over-head checks; and if possible at all, break him with an open bridle. He will soon get over his first fright, and in nine cases out of ten, with this sort of handling, he is pretty well broken the second time he is hitched.

Some of you may be ready to say, "Oh he is talking draught horse," one totally unfit for the Manitoba farmer. In answer to this I would say that as the Manitoba farmer has decided on breeding, he must necessarily work his horse during the time of her pregnancy, and while suckling the foal, he must have one that can stand up to her work and finish up her foal as well, and that the draught mare will do this much easier and more successfully than those of lighter breeds must be admitted; besides, I contend that the best market or the easiest roaded will be that in which the draught horse takes the lead, namely for heavy stock traffic in the large commercial centres, it may be sent and sold with a good deal of wisdom that by raising a general purpose horse, the breeder can also secure a good market as such horses would command good figures for coach or carriage purposes, in the large cities of both the United States and Great Britain, but the class of horse, a something very fancy, and unless our breeders happen to hit the happy medium he has a horse that is not "in it" as compared with the offspring of the draught mare, for should the latter turn out only a plug, he is still a marketable horse if sound and will bring big money in any country as a dray or lorry horse.

By way of comparison I give you the prices quoted only last week on the Ontario horse market:

J. S. Cooper, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.  
Southern Chunks, 10.50 to 11.00 lbs.  
\$40 to \$70  
Sectors, 800 to \$100  
250 lb Chunks, 110 to 120  
1,250 125 to 140  
1,400 140 to 170  
1,600 lb Draught Horses 190 to 225

F. J. Beery & Co, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.  
Heavy Draughts, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. are in demand at \$125 to \$150  
Expressers, 1,450 to 1,550 lbs., a \$145 to \$200  
Couples, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. \$130 to \$150  
Sectors at \$85 to \$110  
These quotations are for sound horses. 5 to 6 years old, well broken.  
Sale—just a few for the sake of comparison:  
Coach Horse, fine action, 15.5 hands high, 1,050 lbs. \$180.

Express Horse, 15.5 hands high, 1,450 lbs. \$170.  
Draught Horse, bay, 16.1 hands high, 1,700 lbs. \$205.

From this you will see that heavy draughts command the top prices and are in active demand. The contention of some that with the advent of electricity as a motive power, the use of horses will very materially decrease, is a myth. It is admitted that the very fact of electricity being made to do the work of horses has created other and very necessary demand for his use.

Before closing, Mr. President and Gentlemen, I will with your permission read you the following lines entitled, "How to tell the age of Horses."

To tell the age of any horse, inspect the lower jaw, of course, the sixth front tooth the tals will tell, and every doubt and fear dispel.  
Two middle "nippers" you beheld Before the cold is two weeks old; Before eight weeks two more will come; Eight months the "corners" cut the gum.  
The outside grooves will disappear From middle two in just one year; In two years from the second pair; In three the corners too are bare.  
At two the middle "nippers" drop; At three the second pair can't stop. When four years old the third pair goes; At five a full row set he shows.  
The deep black spots will pass from view, At six years, from the middle two. The second pair at seven years; At eight the spot each "corner" clears.  
From middle "nippers" upper jaws, At nine the blacks will withdraw; The second pair at ten are white; Eleven marks the "corners" light.  
As time goes on the horsemen know The oval teeth three-sided grow; They longer get, project before Till twenty; when we know no more.  
—Farming World, Edinburgh.

As it was impossible to discuss Mr. Harkness' admirable paper, owing to his absence, Mr. Nichol asked Dr. Fisher to read his paper which he did, and which we will have much pleasure in publishing next week.

When Mr. Fisher's paper was finished he was heartily applauded and a discussion took place on many points, only advocated by that gentleman. Mr. Bedford said he would like to ask Dr. Fisher if it was to be attributed to the climate that we were unable to raise as good horses as they did in the old country.

Dr. Fisher said he did not think so, he had seen Canadian bred horses beat imported stock at fairs in Ontario.

Mr. Middleton said: I have listened with pleasure to the two highly interesting papers just read and to many others equally interesting read at former meetings, but I am afraid we are not getting at the root of the matter. I find it is nearly impossible to sell horses, or in fact anything else, at paying prices. Farmers will not buy from each other as they cannot afford to pay the cash, but they buy from Ontario dealers and give their notes, which are put in the banks and discounted. The reason we do not raise the stock they do in the old country is, we have not the stock to raise them from, and the old country will not sell us the best for the simple reason that they will not part with it at any price. The principle reason of our present depression is, we have no market, if we succeeded in breeding as good horses as they do in Ontario where we are to sell them, I have a surplus of horses and cannot to-day get rid of them at any price.

Dr. Fisher asked Mr. Middleton if he had bred for any special market and if he horses he raised were first-class. Mr. Middleton said he had as good mares as any farmer in the country and had put them to the best stallions in Manitoba, but he had never raised any stock that weighed 16,000 or 17,000 lbs. He claimed you could not find horses of that weight in this country but must go to the old country for them.

Mr. John E. Smith said he could always sell his colts and on an average he bought every year some thirty colts from other farmers, he kept and fed them well, and when a reliable man came along who wanted a good horse or team he sold him horses, whether he sold on time or by note he rarely, if ever, lost his money. He never sold to dealers or whiskey men and he did not go out of his way to make a sale. He found that people bought his horses quite as freely as the Ontario ones, one reason for this was that his were bred in the country and as a consequence were less liable to disease than the Ontario horse. He believed one third of the latter died in this country.

Mr. Doran said he had listened with great attention to the many admirable papers that had been read at the Institute meetings and also to the discussion that took place afterwards, but he thought that the Institute was not really getting to the bottom of the matter. He at a former meeting had made a motion on a subject which he thought was of vital importance to all Manitoba farmers and he would now like to know what action the Institute was going to take in the matter.

Mr. Bedford said that he would ask the members of the Institute to be very careful before they made any motion, as their motions were being discussed and passed by the majority, and he would like to know what action the Institute was going to take in the matter.

Mr. Nichol said they would leave the matter over till next Saturday week when he for one would support a farmer's public meeting, he quite agreed with Mr. Bedford that the Institute should not drift into politics. He would propose that at the next meeting the subject for

discussion should be Smut. He only threw this out as a suggestion, other members might suggest something better. He would suggest that some member make a motion of adjournment.

Mr. Doran said that before the motion for adjournment was passed, he would urge that some day be appointed for a public meeting of the farmers to discuss the question of the tariff. He did not care if the meeting was called by the Institute or not, but he thought it was necessary for the benefit of the farmers that such a meeting be called. Mr. J. E. Smith was of the same opinion as Mr. Doran.

Mr. Nichol said he thought it would be best in the interest of the Institute to call a public meeting, for he would be very glad to be present but he was of the opinion it should have no authority from the Institute, but should be purely a meeting of the farmers of Manitoba to express their opinions on the subject of the tariff.

Wilson—Smith—That at the next meeting the subject of discussion be "Smut." Carried.

On motion for adjournment being put the meeting adjourned.

At the Farmers' Institute meeting on Saturday the 4th inst., the discussion of the tariff as it affects the farmers was again proposed as the subject for next meeting it was however decided owing to a clause in the constitution that it was not advisable to take it up. However, after the institute meeting was dismissed another was convened with Mr. Leach Sr. in the chair and D. F. Wilson as secretary when the following resolution was passed. Moved by S. E. Doran seconded by D. F. Wilson that a meeting of farmers be held in the city hall on Friday, February 17th to discuss the tariff as it affects farmers.

A committee was appointed consisting of J. Leach, S. C. Doran, J. E. Smith, H. Nichol, and D. F. Wilson.

At this meeting the object is to avoid all partyism and simply discuss the tariff as it affects the interests of the farmers. All interested are cordially invited.

### Waddell is Arrested.

It was mentioned the other day that the Rev. Mr. Waddell, formerly of Winnipeg and now of Whittemouth, had some months ago adopted a child from the Children's Home here, that the little one had died of diphtheria, according to his statement, but according to malignant neighbors his death was due to cruel neglect, and that a coroner's inquest was held, at which a verdict was returned that death was due to wilful neglect. It seems that the authorities considered the case too serious a one to allow drop with this verdict, and Friday the Attorney-General's department ordered Constable Cox to go to Whittemouth and arrest Waddell.

Provincial Constable Cox returned from Whittemouth having in charge Rev. Mr. Waddell, whose neglect is alleged to have been the cause of the death of a child adopted by him from the Children's Home here. Waddell was lodged in the provincial jail and failed in his attempt to secure bail. It is expected that the case will come up at the City Police court. The information against the prisoner was lodged by Coroner Benson, before whom an inquest was held, at which the jury returned a verdict of wilful neglect.

### Long and Tedious Run.

PRINCE ALBERT, Jan. 30.—Sailors does it happen if indeed it has ever occurred before in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway train service, that a mixed passenger and freight train has occupied six days in running 247 miles. The unusual occurrence fell to the lot of the regular Tuesday train on the Prince Albert branch last week. The train, in charge of Conductor Barton and Engineer Norman, left Regina on time Tuesday morning and proceeded without difficulty to Bonington station, 110 miles from Regina. Near there a howling blizzard was encountered, which had piled the snow on the track to a depth of eight to ten feet and leaving hardly any visible sign that there had ever been a railroad in the make heady and it was impossible to make headway and it was decided to lay over there for the night. On Wednesday morning a fresh start was made, but the same difficulty was again met with. Not until Friday afternoon was Saskatoon, 50 miles distant, reached. Twenty miles from that town an impassable track was again encountered, and the uselessness of further attempts to go forward was so apparent, that the train laid up at Oiler to await assistance from Moosejaw. Two engines with a locomotive were dispatched on the regular Saturday's train, and these reached the belated train which had left the southern terminus on Tuesday morning, at nine a.m. on Sunday 29th inst. From Oiler little difficulty was experienced and the two trains arrived at Prince Albert Sunday afternoon at 2:45. The passengers were learned from those who were unfortunately enough to have been passengers on board Tuesday's train. There were few on board but they speak in terms of the highest praise of the efficiency of the train officials, who did everything possible to successfully battle with the unusual and desperate circumstances in which they found themselves and made every endeavor to make things as pleasant and comfortable as possible. While the storm was raging on the plains in the south there was not the slightest indication here that such was the case. It could have been severe, but there has been no wind above the ordinary vi breeze.



## CONFLAGRATIONS.

A fire was raging at Rolland Bros. furniture warehouse in St. James street, Montreal, as we went to press last week, when it was impossible to ascertain the extent of the property involved. It has since been ascertained that the furniture warehouse of Rolland Bros., St. James street, is a total wreck. The store of Geo. H. Lybbe is so seriously damaged by fire and water that it will have to be entirely rebuilt. Hood, Mann & Co.'s wholesale crockery store is completely destroyed. Among other things burned out were Porter, Teskey & Co., fancy goods, and N. & A. C. Lavie, carriage manufacturers, where a \$10,000 electric plant was destroyed. The fire burned along two sides of the street, and the occupants of a number of wooden dwellings in the neighborhood had to get out in the freezing cold. Rolland's building had been condemned some time ago, and the firemen were afraid to enter it. The water pressure was bad, and this gave the fire headway. Doral, Skinner & Hayes ladders, which cost the city \$20,000, were ruined. Some of the firemen were frozen and others injured by falling pieces of wood. The loss by fire and water is estimated at \$300,000, and the insurance is \$175,000.

PORT HOPE, February 3.—In a fire today the town hall, a two-story brick building, was burned. The market clerk's residence was in the building also the lock-up, which contained two tramps, who, being liberated, immediately escaped. Valuable town papers were saved. The loss is \$25,000; insured in the Phoenix, England, for \$10,000.

## RUSSELL.

An amateur dramatic club will give an entertainment here about the middle of the month.

Mr. Walker, of Millwood, recently gave a good magic lantern entertainment to a large audience in the F.-resters hall.

The Shelburne correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press says the Russell Chronicle will make its appearance this month, and will advocate Free Trade. Senator Boulton's home is at Shelburne.

The St. Andrew's Society celebrated Burns' anniversary by securing the Rev. Mr. Frew, of Birnie, to lecture. Mr. Frew spoke highly of the title and fame of Burns. The lecture was interspersed with songs by the Russell Glee club.

## JEWELS STOLEN.

BRUNSWICK, February 3.—While Count and Countess of Flanders, brother and sister-in-law of the King, were at a court ball on Wednesday night, burglars entered their palace, broke open a casket containing family jewels of the countess and carried off the contents, the value being estimated at 100,000 francs. Among the jewellery was a small diamond with a portrait of King Leopold, fifteen brooches, two emerald and diamond harpins, many ear rings and medallions, a gold bracelet with an early portrait of the Duke of Flanders, an emerald and ruby ring, an emerald bracelet with medallion, a gold comb, a coral bracelet, another of rubies and diamonds, a present from the Emperor of Germany, and many other articles. The robbery has caused great consternation. The police was alerted with electricity, and strict injunctions were given to domestics to watch off all strangers, therefore the suspected robbers must have acted in collusion with some members of the household. The police are making active inquiries.

## THE PROVINCIAL VETS.

The annual meeting of the Veterinary Association of Manitoba to place in Brandon last Thursday week and was well attended. The morning was taken up with routine business and election of officers. In the afternoon Dr. Torrance read a paper on "The suppression of Contagious Diseases" and dealt with the subject of glanders. He included reports from eminent practitioners who have made careful investigation as to the value of mallein as an agent for the detection of this insidious malady and coupled with their reports of personal investigation.

The subject was taken up by all present and proved a fertile source of discussion, the unanimous opinion being that in our province mallein would prove an invaluable digestive agent.

Dr. Morrison followed with a paper on "The use of Antiseptics" and this equally important subjects was ably handled by the essayist.

The evening session was devoted to a discussion on Dr. Morrison's paper and was followed by routine business.

The essayists were accorded a hearty vote of thanks and Dr. Rutherford, the retiring secretary and president elect, was compelled to rise and respond to a similar expression on account of his valuable services in the past. This he did in his own inimitable way.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are—

President—J. G. Rutherford. V. S.; M. P. P.

Vice president—Chas. Little, V. S.

Treasurer—W. A. Dunbar, V. S.

Secretary and registrar—H. D. Smith, D. V. S.

Council—Messrs. Thompson, Torrance, Fisher, Rutherford, Little, Dunbar and Smith.

The following were present—Torrance, Cose, Shoults, Himmann, Dunbar, Thompson, Roe, Fisher, McMillan, Lippett, Rutherford, Little, Hopkins, Morrison and Smith.

The semi annual meeting will be held in the city.

## HIGHWAYMEN CAUGHT.

TORONTO, Feb. 6.—The gang of masked and armed daylight robbers which during the last five weeks have committed a couple of daring robberies in jewellery stores and attempted robbery of a bank, and finally, with renewed audacity, returned a box of stolen jewels to one of the burglarized stores in a note of defiance to the detectives has been arrested. Their names are Bennett, who is the leader, two brothers named Kelly, James Archer, and Morris. All are between 20 and 25 years of age. All were captured

at their homes in bed, and they had no opportunity to use arms, with which they were plentifully supplied. Cord for bundling and cotton for gagging their victims and much of the plunder they had stolen were recovered. The floors of their apartments were literally strewn with sensational detective literature.

## A GLADSTONIAN LOSS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Conservatives won a signal victory yesterday by capturing Huddersfield, which has gone Liberal in 1885, 1890, and 1892. The contest was for the seat made vacant by the death of Wm. Sumners, Liberal. It was bitterly conducted, and largely on the Irish Home Rule issue, Sir Eliash Ashmead Bartlett having declared in a speech in behalf of the Conservative candidate, Sir Joseph Crossland, that any legislative body in Ireland would be controlled by those who in the past had threatened vengeance upon Ulster Loyalists, and had established Roman Catholicism. Crossland was elected by 7,063 votes to 7,033 for Woodhead, Liberal. At the late general elections, Sumners, Liberal, had 7,698 votes to 6,837 for Crossland.

## The British Grain Market.

A London (Eng.) grain correspondent, writing to the Minneapolis Journal under date of January 20, says: "Since last I wrote to you, nearly a month ago, we have had quite a bundle of the temperature samples which, as many of our transatlantic visitors maintain, take the place of weather in these islands. January opened with a bitter frost, rather unusual for this country, in its intensity, and this cold, if it had the effect of bringing farm work to a standstill, had the good result of perceptibly 'hardening' prices in the corn trade. The downward tendency with which the year opened was for the time checked, as it is notorious that the consumption of breadstuffs is invariably increased by sharp weather, and merchants are always delighted to take every opportunity to get things dearer when they have plenty to sell. In this way a very laudable market made a marked improvement. At once all kinds of native and foreign wheat made an advance ranging from 8d to 1s 6d, according to condition and description. This rise was welcome, slight as it was, for the last week of 1892 witnessed an average of 25s 6d for the quarter, which I believe is the lowest quotation on record.

Experts hold that the wheat acreage throughout the kingdom will be the lowest that has been known for many years. To begin with, the past summer was gloomy, and was succeeded by an exceedingly wet autumn. Thus in many cases it was impossible to get heavy land into a fit condition for seed. This will restrict beyond doubt our coming supply of native wheat, but given our free trade system, it is problematical whether it will have an effect on the market. A certain amount of British wheat less will mean a certain amount of foreign wheat more—that is all. If your readers would have a living idea of how our markets are supplied, they have only to glance at the following table of our imports last year of breadstuffs. It will be seen that more than two thirds of our daily bread come to us over the sea from nearly all wheat growing countries on the globe. The value of this table is increased by its affording a comparison with the preceding year.

IMPORTS.	
FROM	1892 CWTN
Wheat—Russia.....	14,362,986
Germany.....	696,353
France.....	25,749
Turkey.....	494,184
Roumania.....	737,789
Egypt.....	385,145
U.S. on the Pacific.....	27,018,966
U.S. on the Pacific.....	6,862,746
Chili.....	2,387,556
British East Indies.....	12,493,452
Australasia.....	2,016,846
British North America.....	3,874,984
Other countries.....	3,728,023
Total.....	64,896,799

Wheat, Meal and Flour—	
Germany.....	163,355
France.....	39,962
Austrian Territories.....	977,272
United States.....	19,467,391
British N. America.....	1,349,859
Other countries.....	98,190
Total.....	22,116,009

Jan. 20 saw a fair attendance on the floor of Mark Lane corn exchange, while the "Market" was anything but lively. It would not be strictly correct to say that wheat gave way; it would be safe to write it down as "very slow." English wheats maintained their values, but for foreign varieties a reduction of 3d to 6d was in some instances accepted as against the quotations of Monday last. Hard Kansas was sold for 30s to 30s 6d ex-ship and for Manitoba 32s to 32s 6d per cwt being the quarter of 496 pounds. Flour was distinctly weaker than wheat. Buyers were very backward, and it is said that such little business as was transacted was effected by means of concessions of 3d to 6d per sack of 280 pounds. Good American baking flour brought from 20 to 23 shillings, while for patents 24 to 27 shillings were realized, according to the brand. There is a great difference, I may remark, in the selling value in the market of different patent brands. Of the home-made London flour, Town Households (a good bakers' grade) fetched 23s 3d to 23s 6d at the mill door and were quoted at 24s to 24s 6d when delivered from the miller's cart. Fort Town whites, the next grade above, about 2 shillings must be added to these figures. Country millers' flour was abundant, but not in any demand; the price ranged between 15s and 24s 6d or even in few cases 25 shillings.

(In 1890 the import of wheat from British North America was 1,128,349 cwt., and wheat, meal and flour for the same year 933,422.)

**Rheumatism Cured.**  
Soldier's Cove, N.S., Jan. 30, 1890.  
W. H. Comstock, Brockville, Ont.  
Dear Sir,—Your Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are the best medicine for rheumatism that I have ever used. Last spring I was troubled greatly with it in my leg; I used one box of Morse's Pills, and was cured.  
Yours gratefully,  
ALLEN CAMPBELL.

**Tourists.**  
Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Feb

**"Clear Havana Cigars."**  
"La Cadena" "La Flora" Insist, upon having these brands.

**Pipe Smokers.**  
You may be satisfied with the brands of tobacco you have been using for years. Grant it: that you are satisfied. As there is always room for improvement, we ask you to try our OLD CUM PLUG, or cut smoking tobacco, and we believe you will be BETTER satisfied. In any case a trial won't hurt you. Don't delay upon the order of buying, but buy at once. Aug. 18 ad.

**RICH PLUM PUDDING.**  
THIS delicious confection is nicely calculated to produce dyspepsia, heartburn, bilious troubles and headache. Burdock Blood Bitters is equally well calculated to cure these troubles and has proved its powers in hundreds of cases. B. B. regulates and purifies the entire system.

**1892, "The Cream of the Havana Crop."**  
"La Cadena" and "La Flora" brands of cigars are undoubtedly superior in quality and considerably lower in price than any brand imported. Prejudiced smokers will not admit to this to be the case. The connoisseur knows it. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.  
Dec. 22, '92.

**Old Chum**  
(CUT PLUG.)  
**OLD CHUM**  
(PLUG.)

No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

**Ritchie**  
MONTREAL.  
Cut Plug, 1st Plug, 1st Plug.

**'El Padre'**  
Reina Victoria.

**ROSE'S.**  
**ROSE'S**  
**FURNITURE**  
**CREAM.**  
Makes old Furniture just look like new.  
Manufactured by  
**Rose & Co.,**  
Chemist and Druggist,  
Renssela Ave.  
**BRANDON.**

**W. S. THOMPSON, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P. & S. S. Ed.**  
OFFICE: FLEMING BLOCK. RESIDENCE: EDGAR'S TERRACE, BOX 44.  
**BRANDON MANITOBA.**  
**C. J. CARYL,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweller.  
Renssela Avenue, between 7th and 8th Street.

**DALY & COLDWELL,**  
BARRISTERS, Etc.  
Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada.  
**MONEY TO LOAN**  
OFFICES OVER FRASER, Store opposite New Post Office Renssela Ave.

**W. SHILLINGLAW, Esq., C. Soc. C.R. A.R.C.H.T. E.C.T.**  
Office: New Fleming Block.  
**BRANDON MANITOBA.**

**H. G. DICKSON, D.L.S.**  
Surveyor and Civil Engineer.  
Municipal work, bridge plans, specifications etc.  
Specially authorized to make corrections in official surveys of Dominion lands.  
Correspondence invited.  
OFFICE: Renssela Avenue, Brandon, Man.

**G. S. HALLEN,**  
Solicitor, (Notary Public, Commissioner, B. R.,  
**HARTNEY, - MAN.**  
Money to Loan on Favorable Terms.

**THOMAS THOMPSON.**  
Member of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange.  
**GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
Sixth street Brandon.  
All kinds of grain bought and sold in large or small quantities by sample or grade. Highest market prices obtained, liberal advances made on grain entrusted for sale, and prompt settlement of all transactions.  
American and European market quotations received daily.  
Correspondence and samples solicited.

**The Merchants Bank of Canada.**  
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL.  
PAID UP CAPITAL \$5,750,000  
RESERVE FUND \$2,250,000  
**GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE**  
Savings Bank Department recently added.  
Deposits received and interest allowed at Four per Cent. per Annum.  
**E. S. PHILLIPS,** Manager

**MANITOBA**  
**DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY.**  
Crimes Investigated, Evidence Procured, Property Found and Criminals Punished.  
Business Quietly and Legally Transacted.  
**J. R. FOSTER, Manager.**  
P.O. Box 15.

**E. EVANS,**  
BANKER & FINANCIAL AGENT.  
Sterling and other exchange bought and sold.  
MONEY LOANED on real estate and personal securities, collections promptly attended to.  
Office: Flower ave. between 6th and 7th st. Brandon, Man.

**S. J. MCINNIS,**  
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.  
Successor to F. E. Doering, Dentist.  
Office: Corner of 1st Street and Renssela Avenue.  
One for Painless Extraction of Teeth.  
Teeth without Plates. Office always open.  
Telephone No. 177.

**COWAN & CO.**  
Bankers and Financial agents.

Sterling and Foreign Exchange bought and sold  
Money to loan on Real Estate and personal securities.

**W. H. HOOPER,**  
Real Estate and Commission Auctioneer.  
Renssela and 12th Street.

**WE Live in a Progressive Age.**  
**WE**  
**AIM TO IMPROVE!**  
AND  
Not Deteriorate!

**CABLE EXTRA**  
will be found to be exceptionally fine, and we respectfully suggest that smokers give this brand a trial, when our statement will be fully verified as to quality.  
**S. DAVIS & SONS.**

**The English Dairy Salts**  
**Ashton & Higgin's**  
**"EUREKA"**  
Are stronger and will go farther than any others known. 1 ounce of these standard brands will produce a better flavor in a pound of butter than 1 ounce of any other salt on the market. Try them. For sale by all Grocers.  
JOSEPH WALD & CO., MONTREAL. THOMAS LEEMING & CO., MONTREAL.  
Canadian Agents for Ashton's salt, Canadian Agents for Higgin's Eureka.

**HEALTH FOR ALL**  
**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.**  
**THE PILLS** Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS and BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health debilitated Constitutions and are the only reliable remedy for Female Complaints. For Children and the Aged they are PRICELESS.  
**THE OINTMENT** Is an infallible remedy for Bed Sores, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sore and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal.  
For SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, and SKIN DISEASES, it has no rival, and for Contracted and Curled Fingers, it is a BLESSING.  
Manufactured only by THOS. HOLLOWAY'S ESTABLISHMENT.  
78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (Late 533 Oxford Street), LONDON.  
and are sold at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. 11s., and 3s. each Box or Pot, and may be sent by Post.  
Medicine Vendors throughout the World.  
Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the Address is not OXFORD STREET LONDON THEY ARE SPURIOUS.

**THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION**  
John Bull on one side of the wall, Uncle Jonathan on the other.  
Find Sir John Thompson's face in the above cut.  
The publishers of "The Canadian Music Folio" will give \$50 in Cash to the first person sending in a correct answer to the above puzzle (by having the face marked thus: X); \$25 in cash to the second correct answer; \$15 to the third correct answer; \$10 to the fourth correct answer, and \$5 in cash to every tenth correct answer to the close.  
These prizes are not large, but we award every dollar just as advertised. See the list of prize-winners in our last contest at the bottom of this advertisement.  
If you are in doubt concerning the merit we claim for this beautiful publication, write to some friend here or any Toronto papers, who can easily vouch for what we say.  
**You want latest and most popular music, and you want it at the lowest prices.** Send us 30 cents, and after you receive the Folio, if you are not satisfied, write us, and we will cheerfully return your money. The most prominent musical people in Canada are among our subscribers.  
CONDITIONS.—Every person sending an answer must enclose with same ten three-cent stamps (30 cents) for one month's trial subscription to the Folio, which contains this month the following latest music:  
"LA SERENATA" Waltzes. "OVER THE WAVES" Waltzes. "HEART OF MY HEART" Vocal. "BRAND NEW LITTLE COON" Vocal, and also in Detachable Numbers. "MY MOTHER'S KISS" Vocal. "FACES" Comic. "ANDALUSIA" Waltzes. Containing in all 50 pages.  
Write to-day and you may receive a prize that will repay you many times over for your trouble. You will not lose anything, for the music alone cannot be bought elsewhere for five times the amount of your remittance.  
List of prize-winners in our last competition: Miss Clara Morton, 5 Melbourne Place, Toronto, \$25 cash; Miss Mary Strange, Hamilton, \$15 cash; Mrs. W. Vananietie, 20 Oak St., \$10 cash; Miss Eva Bennett, 100 Young and Queen sts., city, \$5 cash; Miss Carrie Davies, cor. Sherbourne and Carlton, \$5; E. W. Egan, 10 Pembroke st., \$5; Mrs. H. L. Aylmer, 141 Alexander st., Montreal, \$5; Mrs. F. Maclellan, 102 Calhoun st., Hamilton, \$5; Mrs. Dr. Gervais, St. Isidore, Que., \$5; Geo. Moirissette, Three Rivers, Que., \$5; Vincent Green, prof. of Music, Trinity College, Fort Hope, \$5; Gertrude L. Young, care of Dr. Young, Virden, Man., \$5; Mrs. Rev. G. Lockhart, Alexander, Man., \$5; Miss Crawford, Brandon, Man., \$5; James Leckie, 123 Alfred st., Winnipeg, Man., \$5; Chas. Becker, Imperial Hotel, Vancouver, B. C., \$5; Miss Susie Extence, Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, B. C., \$5.  
You are missing a big snap if you miss this month's number.  
Address: CANADIAN MUSIC FOLIO,  
19 Victoria St., Toronto, Can.

**RHEUMATISM**  
**NERVOUS DISEASES**  
**CAN BE CURED**  
**ELECTRICITY, AS APPLIED BY THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCES,**  
Is now recognized as the greatest boon offered to suffering humanity. It is fast taking the place of drugs in all nervous and rheumatic troubles, and will effect cures in seemingly hopeless cases. It is a really safe, POSITIVELY CURES Nerve Prostration, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Varicose Veins, Lame Back and Dyspepsia.  
**RHEUMATISM**  
"For twenty years I have been a martyr to rheumatism, suffering at times the most excruciating pains, from which I could get no relief, for doctors' medicine, painkillers, etc., had no effect on me, and it was only when I got the Owen Electric Belt that I began to get well. It is thoroughly cured, and has been so ever since. The belt's action is most marvellous, removing the pain in a few days."—H. SCHMITZ, 25 Vansauldy Street, Toronto.  
**NERVOUS DISEASES**  
Thousands of people suffer from Impotency, Loss of Memory, etc., and are told by any medical treatment, and no kind of drug is providing a permanent cure. The only known remedy is the Owen Electric Belt and Appliances, which is the only known remedy for nervous system.  
**MONEY DISE**  
"I have been a martyr to money disease, suffering at times the most excruciating pains, from which I could get no relief, for doctors' medicine, painkillers, etc., had no effect on me, and it was only when I got the Owen Electric Belt that I began to get well. It is thoroughly cured, and has been so ever since. The belt's action is most marvellous, removing the pain in a few days."—H. SCHMITZ, 25 Vansauldy Street, Toronto.  
**LUMBAGO AND LAME BACK**  
"On the advice of my doctor, after everything else failed, I got an Owen Electric Belt, and a severe attack of lumbago and lame back. At that time I was so bad I could not get up without assistance, so intense the pain. After wearing the belt for a short time I was able to get up on my feet, and I have been so ever since. The belt's action is most marvellous, removing the pain in a few days."—H. SCHMITZ, 25 Vansauldy Street, Toronto.  
**DYSPEPSIA**  
"For over four years I have been a martyr to indigestion, stomach and nervous troubles, and have been told by any medical treatment, and no kind of drug is providing a permanent cure. The only known remedy is the Owen Electric Belt and Appliances, which is the only known remedy for nervous system.  
**WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD**  
To show us a single belt where the current is under the control of the patient, and where every nerve can be treated, and where the current is under the control of the patient, and where every nerve can be treated, and where the current is under the control of the patient, and where every nerve can be treated.  
**REWARD OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS**  
Our Trade Mark is the name of Dr. A. Owen, and is not to be used by any other person without the express permission of Dr. A. Owen, and is not to be used by any other person without the express permission of Dr. A. Owen.  
**THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT CO., 49 King Street West, Toronto**  
Mention this paper. GEO. C. PATTERSON, Manager for Canada. Head Office—Chicago.



# D. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

## NEWS OF THE WORLD IN BRIEF.

It is said Lord Salisbury weighs 240 pounds.

The Manitoba Legislature met on Thursday last.

The Erie cars works at Erie, Pa. have been seized by the sheriff.

Four cases of cholera were reported in Altona, Germany.

The epidemic of the German army bill is gradually fading away.

The reports of the late Bishop Brooks' great wealth are contradicted.

The visit of the Czar's wife to Berlin came to an end on Saturday night.

The Bishop of Nova Scotia preached at St. James' Cathedral, Toronto.

Discount was in fair demand in London last week, and gold continued in strong request.

Oxford County Council favors the submission of the prohibition question to a plebiscite.

The linen factories at North Allerton, Yorkshire, have been burned. The loss is \$200,000.

The Campbellford wooden mill was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The loss is \$200,000.

Pat Wells, a negro who had robbed the house of a white man, was lynched at Quincy, Fla.

The name of Dr. Cornelius Herz has been removed from the roll of the French Legion of Honor.

William Douglas, a retired farmer, died in Ohio on Saturday night while sitting in his chair, aged 85.

The House of Representatives at Washington has adopted a resolution to investigate the whiskey trust.

Pat Wells, a negro, was lynched Friday night at Quincy, Fla. He had robbed the house of George Fletcher.

The Government of Hawaii has been overthrown and a provisional Government formed said to be hostile to England.

The Panama canal scandal is to be investigated by a select committee of the United States House of Representatives.

Fifty-seven miners have been rescued from the burning mine at Tokod, Hungary. The remaining seventy-three have perished.

Rev. Father Tenny's legends from Morrisburg: "Your Kingston correspondent must admit: had no sister living in Texas."

The London Chronicle expresses the belief that the next budget will provide for the payment of all members of the House of Commons.

Two young women were baptised in the River Thames at London. They were candidates for admission to the Church of Latter Day Saints.

The strike at the Brooks Locomotive works at Danbury, N. Y., has assumed a serious phase, and troops have been called on to protect the non-union men.

Seven years at hard labor was the punishment inflicted upon Fredrick Meisterfeld, of Philadelphia, convicted of causing the death of Mary Estelle Dunley.

In a hotel near Parkersburg, W. Va., John Michael's wife and three little children were discovered frozen to death. A fourth child, an infant, was found alive.

George Vickers, the Mitchell embezzler, who was arrested in Michigan in December, was sentenced at Stratford last week to five years in the penitentiary.

A revolution has taken place in Hawaii and Queen Liliuokalani has been deposed from power. A commission has been sent to the U. S. to petition for annexation.

The steamship La Normandie, which sailed from New York Saturday morning for Europe, carried \$3,350,000 American gold coin. The gold shipments since Jan. 1 this year aggregate \$9,400,000.

George Grover, British Royal Commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition, was found dead in his room in the Virginia Hotel, Chicago. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

The New York Liberal Association has elected the following officers: President, William Cane; 1st Vice-President, Dr. C. C. Carter; 2nd Vice-President, Charles E. Ely; Secretary, A. Yale; Treasurer, John Landall.

A fire on 16th by 600 feet of the roof of the Essex annex of the manufacturers' building at the World's Fair grounds at Chicago collapsed from the weight of snow on Saturday. Machinery had also suffered greatly. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The New York Tribune, in an editorial on the knees of Cuba, estimates that the country has received the benefits of peace, and that their greed may cause an outbreak of popular indignation which will result in the government regulating prices.

Cable wires state that at a meeting of the French Cabinet M. Develle announced that Canada had reduced the duties on French wines in exchange for the concession of a Franco-American trade union on certain articles of Canadian production. No official information regarding a treaty has yet been received at Ottawa.

## PROVINCIAL and TERRITORIAL.

Estevan coal brings \$4.50 a ton in Winnipeg now.

A new Court House is to be built in Winnipeg this year. It will cost between \$70,000 and \$80,000.

Lethbridge coal mines put out 800 tons daily, three loaded trains leaving for the east daily, and two for the south.

A number of Quebec farmers have selected lands on the eastern slope of the Wood Mountain, Assa, and will move in the spring.

N. Boyd, M. P., left for the east yesterday. He will lay over day at Winnipeg and then go east to attend the session of the Dominion parliament.

MEXICO, February 1.—Ed. Rider, formerly of Portage la Prairie, aged 23, was caught in the machinery at Ogilvie's elevator yesterday and instantly killed. No one saw the accident.

James Sharp, Armstrong Lake, Assa, recently sold a carload of 663 bushels of No. 2 hard wheat to Wallace Bros., millers, Woodbridge, Ont., at 81c, when Ontario wheat was bringing only 61c a bushel.

A concert under the auspices of the Nesbitt Presbyterian church, was given on Jan. 27th. On a count of the inclemency of the weather the attendance was not so large as it otherwise would have been. A musical programme was provided which was highly appreciated.

Some two or three of our subscribers have refused to take their paper out of the post-office, although they are in arrears for subscription. Now this is not right nor according to law. You can't settle your subscription this way, so we shall continue to send the paper.—Reporter, Rapid City.

Nesbitt has just completed its first anniversary, and is advancing steadily. The town comprises in the business line two general stores, the Northwest, a grocery, a butcher shop, two blacksmith shops, implement warehouse and dress-making establishment. Considerable building will be commenced when spring opens up.

Among the many large buildings that are to be gone on with in the spring is a commodious warehouse for J. H. Ashdown, which he has found necessary to meet the requirements of expanding trade. The plans have been prepared and the warehouse will cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000. Mr. Ashdown has already purchased a site.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Mr. Vevort, a Belgian gentleman who has taken great interest in the Northwest, and who spent most of last summer in Manitoba and the Northwest, is an exchange that he proposes to return in the spring and settle a large number of his countrymen in this country on some of the best lands in the Northwest. He will also make his home in Canada.

Mr. Wm. Gibson, a Springfield farmer, residing in the northeast quarter of section three, township ten, range four east met with a sad misfortune during the storm of Tuesday, losing his residence and contents. The flames had gained too much headway before discovered, and it was found impossible to check their progress. Mr. Gibson being able to save only stove and cupboard. His loss is about \$1,000, on which there was but \$200 insurance.

Mr. E. L. Dewary has returned from a visit to St. Paul and Chicago. While in the latter city he inspected the World's Fair buildings, which are now almost ready for the reception of exhibits. The city is already crowded, and numbers of temporary structures are being erected for the accommodation of temporary visitors. There was a heavy snow storm in Chicago last week, and its weight crushed in the roofs of a couple of the fairer exhibition buildings. It was intensely cold there.

While C. P. R. yard engine No. 107 was clearing off the main line yesterday morning at seven o'clock it came up against engine No. 436, the collision causing the throttle to open. The engine started off, crossing the round house turning table, carrying with it the door ways, crossing the erecting shop and smashing up part of the machinery, coming to a standstill with the brick walls of the blacksmith shop. Both engines are badly smashed up, but fortunately no one was hurt.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Jan. 31.—The brick block of the T. A. Newman & Bro. and the frame store of R. J. Gilliland were totally destroyed by fire this afternoon at about 2 o'clock. Mrs. T. A. Newman discovered smoke coming from the floor of the dwelling on the second floor of the building and no sooner was the alarm given than a serious fire was noticed running along the post of the second floor.

The fire brigade were early at the attack but the blinding snow storm with a strong wind from the northwest coupled with the fact that it was most difficult to get water on the flames rendered a futile their heroic efforts, and although they battled with the fiery elements for two hours it was evident that the whole structure was doomed to destruction. Newman's family escaped without saving anything, and Mrs. Gilliland, who was ill, was carried out on her bed to a place of safety.

The losses will be Newman & Bro. \$25,000 partially insured. Gilliland & Co. no insurance, loss \$3,000.

MacLeod Gazette: Tuesday evening last a most aggravated assault took place in town. It appears that Jim Gant and Captain Denny got talking in the MacLeod Hotel over old and present grievances that had occurred between them. Their remarks got heated, and finally they came to blows, and before being separated Denny had received pretty rough treatment at Gant's hands. Denny was then got out of the place, and when next seen was in a semi-unconscious condition behind Mr. James Murphy's restaurant. He was taken home by the police and Dr. Aylen was promptly on hand. He had evidently been most brutally treated, his face and head presenting a most shocking spectacle. He says that after leaving the hotel he was attacked by Gant, who got him down and put the boots to him. Denny, after having the worst of his wounds dressed and stitched up, was taken to the police hospital, where he still is. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Gant, but his whereabouts are still unknown.

A man named Thomas Duffield, who is a recent arrival in this city, hailing from some point not yet discovered, was arrested by the city police Tuesday week on a charge of drunkenness, and at the Court was fined \$2 and costs. Mr. Duffield paid the fine, was not allowed to depart, being detained by Chief McRae on a much more serious charge, in fact one of the most serious in the entire criminal code. The man, it appears, has been going from store to store selling lists of defunct banks in Canada, and while thus putting merchants on their guard has at the same time himself been passing spurious bills. One of these, a ten dollar bill of the Illinois bank of Arcadia, was accepted by W. J. O'Connor, of the Merchants' Hotel. He attempted to pass another of the National Bank or some such imitation long since gone up, on a well known saloon man, but the latter was a little too shrewd for the "shower of the queer," and he not only refused to take it, but refused to return it to Duffield. When arrested and searched by the police one or two more bogus bank bills were found on the prisoner. Duffield's excuse is that he had these bills as curiosities to show merchants to whom he sold his lists, but, getting intoxicated, passed them, not knowing what he was doing. The police-magistrate will endeavor to get at the bottom of the facts.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.—The American ship Robert Belknap, which left Yokohama Nov. 29, for Hong, and left the latter port about Dec. 16 for Natus group of islands, off the northwest coast of Korea, in the China sea. The vessel and cargo were totally lost, but all persons on board are supposed to have been saved. Boats containing 20 persons from the ship have arrived at Singapore.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The House of Commons assembled at noon today and the debate on the Queen's speech was resumed. Mark J. Stewart, Conservative member for Kirkcaldy, Scotland, who has large stock raising and agricultural interests, expressed great dissatisfaction with the scant reference to agriculture in the address. He complained that the United States and the colonies were able to send produce to London cheaper than it could be sent from Scotland owing to the excessive railway rates. Mr. Stewart disavowed any purpose to advocate protection for agricultural interests, but he did not approve that home produce should be injured to the advantage of his foreign competitor.

ATRETS, Feb. 1.—The island of Zante was shaken by another earthquake at 2 o'clock this morning. A hundred houses are reported to have been wrecked in the city of Zante. Thousands are leaving the city to sleep in the fields. Many have been killed and injured. On other parts of the island the shocks have not been less severe. Several villages have been entirely destroyed, many of the inhabitants have been killed and the rest are sleeping in the fields. An enormous tidal wave swept up from the harbor this morning, smashing small craft against the sea wall and sending the water two feet deep along the harbor front. The shock at 2 o'clock was felt at Cephalonia, and several shocks have been felt since.

HAMBURG, Jan. 31.—Three seamen from the wrecked Norwegian ship Thekla, who were rescued and were landed here yesterday by the Danish bark Herman, were craved by their sufferings in the sinking of the foundering vessel. Two of them recovered sufficiently to tell the story of the Thekla's voyage. The Thekla was in heavy weather, they say, from December 2, when she left Philadelphia. Her decks were covered almost constantly with ice, and the steering apparatus was broken. When it was found that there was no hope of bringing the ship into port, the master, mate and eight seamen got away in a boat. The other boats had been smashed by the waves before they could be lowered, and nine men were obliged to remain in the rigging. They were unable to get food from below, and then, made insane by exposure and privation, jumped overboard. The other four remained aboard from December 22nd to Saturday the 7th, the day of the rescue. On the thirteenth day they were drawn to destruction which one of the four should be killed and eaten. The lot fell twice in succession to a Dutch sailor, and he was strangled and devoured raw by the other three. The only drink being water the seamen got was the dew they licked from the ropes.

ESTEVAN.

ESTEVAN, Jan. 28.—The carnival, for which preparations were being made took place last night. The rink was packed to its utmost capacity with a most promiscuous crowd, who had seemingly met there from all corners of the globe to celebrate the occasion. Apparently the most of them were at times not very particular in regard to their selection of companions. He the wild child of the forest might have been seen in company with the city belle, and there a modern tough hobo-bobbed with a countess. Nevertheless, they appeared to enjoy it immensely, and it was voted by all quite a success. Many of the women were very rich and handsome, and the affair, altogether, was quite a credit to our young town.

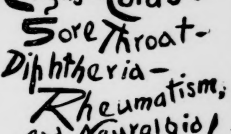
## 'El Padre' PINS.

CHILBLAINS  
FROST BITE  
and all  
ACHES & PAINS relieved at once by Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER

also  
Coughs—Colds—Sore Throat—Diphtheria—Rheumatism, and Neuralgia

"ask for the New" BIG 25c BOTTLE

IF YOU WANT TO TRAVEL



through life by the rough stages of coughs, colds and consumption, be careless of yourself during the damp, cold weather and DON'T use

Allen's Lung Balsam

for that nasty cough of yours. But if you'd like to live to a green old age in health, and consequently in happiness, use

Allen's Lung Balsam

as a preventive and cure of all Throat and Lung diseases.

—PRICES—  
25c, 50c & \$1.00 Per Bottle.

The Recognized Standard BRANDS

"Munro"

"Kicker"

"Munro"

S. Dav & Sons, MONTREAL.

Largest and Highest Grade Cigar Manufacturers in Canada.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

EXCURSIONS TO Ontario and Quebec \$40

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## BRANDON MAIL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1893.

### THE TRADE QUESTION.

The trade demands of Canada are, under the most favored circumstances, complicated; and that must ever be the case with any country whose demands and productions are as varied as they are in this country. Unlike the United States, we are unable to raise tropical productions; but in most other respects we have the producing capabilities of our neighbors to the south and our demands are quite as varied. There is not, however, the equally close trade relations between all sections of Canada that exist in the States, and this inequality or, in other words, excess of distance between producer and consumer is the main cause of the true commercial complaints of Canada. It is true there are men in the country—politicians for the most part—who would be dissatisfied with anything that could be done for them, and they need scarcely be listened to; but there are others outside of these who are desirous of doing the best with their lot, who have just cause for complaints.

While in the States the chief manufacturing centres are in the east, yet many industries producing the essentials for their respective localities are found dotting the country over. This is the chief advantage, commercially speaking, of the United States over Canada. The question of overcoming these natural disadvantages, raising the revenues of the country and encouraging manufactures in the vicinity of the raw materials where ever found and thus employing home talent and labor without imposing unnecessary taxation on the consumer is the greatest question the Canadian statesmen have to grapple with. In the proper form it should not be a party question, and if men speak according to their best judgment it is not a party question, for there are all shades of opinion on every side of the issue dotting this country over. The National Policy was intended to grapple with this question and successfully solve the problem. To some extent it has done it, but as the interests and demands of the country develop, to our mind even the N. P. should be changed. It should be altered so that its advantages would work for majorities, while its disadvantages would work against minorities—in short, the condition should be reversed. The men who take this trade question by piecemeal, and look alone on either the advantages or disadvantages as applied to industries are native born fools. Its application must be considered as to communities or not at all. Just now we see going the rounds of the country pre- and in fact some of the metropolitan papers that ought to know better, for that matter, such arguments as this: If a man goes to a store and buys a hat at \$1.00 he pays 35 cents duty, and therefore that much more than it would cost him if we had Free Trade. The man who argues that way is nothing more or less than a born simpleton.

As Canada stands to-day we cannot do with less than \$25,000,000 of revenue yearly, be as economical as we may, to meet the interest on the National Debt, the subsidies to provinces, fixed by confederation, and run the machine. If, then, we do not raise this money by taxing imported hats and such things, we must put our hands in our pockets and raise it by a direct levy. One would think these Free Traders had some scheme in view through which they could escape Federal liability altogether they are so free with their objections to duties.

As we said above, the Federal problem is the best methods of developing our industries and meeting our obligations without undue burdens on any particular class of the community. All will agree to tax the imported and home-produced luxuries—such as liquors, tobaccos and costly articles that are not necessary for the comfort of the average citizen. But with that there would still be a shortage that should be made up on the ad valorem principle on articles that all consume, even on the hat referred to above. To our mind, instead of raising revenues on any imports that but sections of the people consume, a better plan would be to place ad valorem duties on teas, coffees and all such articles as all consume. This thing of a cheap breakfast table, so much talked about, is very nice in sound, but when it is got by expensive living on some and absolute relief on all others, from a truly national standpoint its beauty disappears.

To our mind the development of local industries is a question that, in generalities, is just as easily solved. When an industry is mooted, enquire the benefit its existence will be to the country at large or even one province, and the burdens it will impose on the consumers. If the advantages are superior to the burdens, encourage it by protection; if they are inferior, discard it. A full consideration of this question brings up the burdens of the husbandmen in the Canadian Northwest. Take binding-twine, for instance. No one will say that the Dominion derives benefits in any degree commensurate with the extra cost

to the Northwest farmers, from the small establishments in which it is made. Then why tax a large struggling community for the maintenance of these institutions? With the implement industries the circumstances are somewhat different—their existence is of great benefit to the provinces in which they are located; but as most of the proprietors are making more money out of their business than is the common lot of the Canadian business man in general, they should be compelled by a reduction of the tariff to do with smaller profits. The existence of manufactures, Canada over, is of great importance to Canada as a whole, but more so is the prosperity of the Northwest farmer. In therefore considering the one, the Government must not lose sight of the other that is of greater moment to confederation. In giving the manufacturer as much protection as a man in any other line of business would require for legitimate profits the Government is doing enough; and in considering the wants of the struggling farmers of the provinces, which must be done, the Government is only acting on the principle of common justice. For the future, the proper handling of this and kindred questions will be the legitimate field of "THE MAIL," and in it we look for our main support.

### WHO ARE THE ROBBERS?

There is no use in talking, the people of Western Manitoba should set to work and ascertain who are responsible for the imposition that is played on them daily by some one in the coal trade.

The Government gave \$150,000 of the people's money to the C. P. R. under an agreement by which the Estevan coal was to be delivered to consumers in say Brandon at \$4.00 per ton. In the contract there is no discrimination as to names of coal, distance in haulage alone counts as a variation of the price. In Winnipeg 125 miles further away from the mines than Brandon, this coal is retailed at \$4.50 which is about the price it should be under the contract between the government and the C. P. R. In Brandon 125 miles nearer the mines than Winnipeg, one kind of coal is sold at \$5.00 and the "Hassard" at \$6.00. As we said above the contract makes no allowance for differences in prices between the product of two mines in the Souris section—length of haulage on the road is the only element that counts in a variation of price. Now the absolute duty of the people of Brandon and the City Council, and the Board of Trade, should take the initiative in the matter—to ascertain who are responsible for the robbery. If some half starved creature goes into a grocery and steals a loaf of bread to keep himself or his family from starvation he is at once brought before the P. M. and punished for it; but the coal miners, the C. P. R. or the retail coal dealers winked at by the government can steal thousands of dollars of the people's hard earned cash in a single winter and there is no one to say they have done wrong. We do not want to be understood to say the retail dealers are getting too much for handling it, but if they are, then the people should ascertain the fact. If they are not then either the R. R. or the miners are extorting and it becomes as much the duty of the people, the council and the government to look into the fraud, and point out the responsible parties, as it is for the grocer to inquire who stole his bread. Will the people take the matter into their own hands and investigate it?

### THE WATER POWER SCHEME.

Our citizens know there is some scheme on foot to close the Assiniboine as a navigable stream, and utilize it as a water power at several points—the Portage, Winnipeg and Brandon are named—but further they know but little of the movement. These three points have selected committees—that from Brandon consisting of Drs. McDiarmid and Spencer—to meet at the Portage on Friday next, and doubtless on the return of our men our citizens will know more about it. It is generally conceded there is nothing better to give growth to any place than water power; and anyone knowing anything about the business knows Brandon is better situated to secure artificial power than any place in this country. Between our grist mill and the west side of the experimental farm there is a natural basin for water. A large lake for pleasure and power supply could be made here, giving a very strong head at a very moderate cost. Of course the city owes considerable money, which is another consideration; and before anything is done in the way of further increasing our liabilities, the advantages of the power, or rather the benefits it may bring to the city should be fully considered. To our mind, the proper course for the Council to pursue is to get an estimate of cost of power from some competent men, then hold the prospective power before manufacturers, and if enough of the latter can be brought here through the inducement of free power to warrant the expenditure, go on with it; but by all means see that the power can be utilized to advantage before the expenditure is made.

To our mind, Ald. Coldwell, seconded by Ald. Halpin, brought up a couple of capital ideas at the City Council Monday evening. The one is to amalgamate several of the offices by two, notably the clerk and treasurer, and cut down running expenses. The second is for the City Council to run the liquor trade of the city. If liquor must be sold, and if the traffic must be continued, it is just as well the Council should control the trade and the people should derive the benefits of the traffic. The question is no doubt a complicated one and would require special legislation to become operative. But, as Ald. Coldwell showed, the usage is in force in other countries with good results and can be put in operation here. From the manoeuvres of the Manitoba Government it is quite apparent they intend to pay no attention to the expression of the people last election on the temperance question, as they know they are powerless to prevent the manufacture and importation in this country—they can regulate the sale only. Total prohibition, then, is out of the question for some time. The diminution of the evil of the trade is all that can be looked for for some time, and if that can be effected and give the people, instead of individuals, the profit of the business, so much the better for all concerned.

The hypocrisy of the Local government is now coming to the surface in right practical shape. In the last local elections the words were made to "echo" the changes wrong upon the benefits incompensation the province had received through the construction of the N. P. R. Yet as Mr. Macdonald pointed out in the Local House in discussing the speech from the Throne the other day the mover and seconder were forced to admit we had not railway competition, and this fact is repeated by the farmers at all their institute meetings. Yes; the people have been hoodwinked by the government, and their followers in the railway deals, and they are only now finding it out. The premier with the cheek characteristic of himself in reply questioned that any on his side of the House ever promised a ten-cent reduction on wheat when he himself knows he promised it in the elections of four years ago in Brandon at the Souris and at Minnewawa. He is, it appears, bound to continue the repudiation his colleague, Mr. Martin gave him as being "The colossal liar" of the province.

While this tariff question is being discussed and adjusted, it appears our Northwest people could do something themselves in their own interest. Legislation to reduce the profits the eastern manufacturers are making out of the Northwest farmers must be had to enable the latter to get cheaper machinery, but it may come steadily. It appears to us that if the rural councils would place a heavy license upon every machine canvasser travelling the country, it would save many a man from buying implements who do not really want them, and in the second place reducing the cost of selling would reduce the price to those who came into the towns and villages to buy. Several dealers told us they put canvassers into the field because other dealers do it, and if they were saved the expenses of these agents they could sell what they sold at home a great deal cheaper. What municipalities will be the first to move in the matter?

It is now generally believed the reason the Local Government is not disposed to carry the Cornwallis tax sale case vs. the C. P. R. to the Privy Council is that the Government has sold the case to the R. R., and it looks very like it. If this is the case it is to be deplored for two substantial reasons—first, the demoralized condition of the Government; and, secondly, because the Councils of the country lose a grand opportunity to ascertain their status in the matter. Here is a straight test case to ascertain the liability of C. P. R. lands for taxes before being patented—a matter of the deepest concern to the whole Northwest, and the Local Government, having carried the case to the Supreme Court of Canada, drops it without a word of explanation. Of course we cannot make a charge, as we do not know all the facts, but nevertheless we cannot help thinking a great deal.

A great many Canadians would like to know what is taking so many of the Grit leaders to Washington from time to time. First Goldwin Smith goes, and word comes back at once the Yankees are ready to gobble Canada, and the Canadians are ready to be gobbled. Then Sir Richard goes, and the same smoke follows his trail; next John Charlton goes, and annexation becomes the leading topic. Why do not these people come out at once and declare themselves straight annexationists so that the people may know just where to place them.

### COMMUNICATION.

#### A FARMERS' MASS MEETING.

To the Editor.  
Sir—In view of the litigation now convulsing this country which I have no

doubt will not be denied that the great N. W. in particular have abundant reason to feel. While I believe that the farmers of this country have no just complaint either against the powers that be at Ottawa or anywhere else other than themselves—I repeat, other than themselves. It may be asked, How so? I would answer by asking, What have we been refused? Echo says, Nothing. Again, What have we asked for, from our Government, in a body united in and for our common interest? Nothing. Therefore we ought not to complain. Now, sir, what do we find? First, that the farmers have got their just deserts; for while they have been hugging their shadows, kicking night and day lest it be stolen, our Government has been catering, as they should, to the wants and wishes of those who have asked and obtained. May I not with truth repeat that man's greatest enemy is man. Who would, after second sober thought, say otherwise?

Now, Sir, as to the purpose of this meeting, I will simply say that it has been called by some of the farmers of this district for and in the interests of the farmers of this great N. W. for the purpose of ascertaining whether the farmers have any desire to act in accord and try, for once at least, to appeal all the other industries of the country, if for no other reason than to wipe out the reproach which has so long and so often flouted in our faces. Everyone at all conversant with the trend of public opinion to-day must know and see the efforts made and position taken by not a few of our thinking and out spoken farmers. News-papers and even the independent ring of the most editorial members on the floor of our House of Commons have no uncertain sounds. Yes, gentlemen; and we may rejoice to see that these men have been and are, in great part firm adherents and supporters of the N. P. They feel, now, that if there is not immediate concession and reduction made in the tariff as regards the heavy burdens of the farmers and people of the N. W., who have been so long with the hope and expectation, as was promised, that, after the infant industries had become strong, which no one will deny is now the case, and that the farming interest of the N. W. need to apply for the little fostering care that can be afforded them by a reduction or removal of the tariff on those articles which, through the protection afforded them, have grown into burdensome monopolies and combines. Secondly, what do we find, after the claims of the farmer have been so ably championed as above referred to, and the Government having shown a most ready willingness (of course in the face of the storm so apparent) to concede something, which we may rest assured will be just in accordance with our demands, measured by Government standard, which is computed by numbers either in votes or dollars. Well, gentlemen, we have not got the dollars, that is sure; and if we cannot muster the votes, one cake is dough, you bet. It ought not to need a microscope to see that the hands of those who have already rendered service in our behalf must be supported, and the Government led to feel that, if they accede in our behalf, they have, to say the least, our consent and approval, without which we will get our deserts, as usual. Thirdly, What is being done on the other hand? Why, the combined forces of the monopolies are as one. To arms! To arms! Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. The cry goes forth—"Our craft is in danger! These serfs must be quieted, at whatever cost!" They call a meeting where all are prepared for concerted action—no party badges or strife there, gentlemen: the one, and only one, cry is, How can we best act for our best and common interest, to accomplish the desired object? And when they have fixed on the plan of operation, and after due consideration, we see McGibbon (counsel for the cordage combine at Ottawa) lobbying, talking, writing, etc.; also Mr. Healey is holding up the colors of the manufacturers; we also see deputations of the different manufacturers at Ottawa for like purposes; we find agents and representatives of all the various interests everywhere putting in their work, of which I do not at all complain. But, farmers one and all, let us ditto by coming out to the mass meeting on the 17th instant, or for ever hold our peace. I may add that there will be a number of gentlemen to address the meeting. Come one; come all; but please leave your politics on the shelf.

One of the Committee,  
S. C. DORAN.

Brandon, Feb. 6th, 1893.

### BURNED INTERNALLY.

A very serious case of accidental poisoning which may result fatally, took place at nine o'clock on Saturday night. The victim was R. Parker, a young man 24 years of age, who lives at 153 Gomez street and is an employee of the Linseed Oil Co. He was not feeling well and had procured a small bottle of sweet nitre which in size resembled a phial of aqua fortis of quicksilver. On calling for his medicine the latter, which is a poison of considerable strength, was handed to him and he took a teaspoonful of the liquid. Had he placed it on his tongue no doubt he would immediately have refused to swallow it, but instead he put it back in his mouth and down it went without tasting it. He immediately went into convulsions and on Dr. Neilson being summoned it was found that the interior of his stomach was fearfully burned. Relief was applied but at last accounts the young man was seriously ill.

Sunday night, or rather in the small hours of Monday, the following team of hookyists left Winnipeg for the east: Brockyates, Dennison, McCulloch, Higginbotham, Becker, Macdonell, Girdlestone, Evans, Stow and Howard. Mr. Ashe will proceed east on Wednesday and join the team in Ottawa. The club occupy tourist car 477 which they will make their home during their visit east. They play first with the New Fort club in Toronto on Wednesday evening, the 11th. There will be other matches on the following days, and they then proceed to Kingston. From Kingston they go to Ottawa, and then to Montreal, where they meet not only "Royal City" teams, but also some from O. C. C. On returning west they will "in Toronto, Hamilton and London, reaching home again

in about three weeks. It is sincerely to be hoped that Ontario's cold weather will continue, so that the rinks may be in good shape for the contests.

### Brandon Branch of the Upper Canada Bible Society.

The committee of the Brandon Bible Society met in the Y. M. C. A., rooms on Thursday afternoon of last week. Present, Mr. A. M. Peterson, President, Rev. Messrs. Mason, Urquhart and Daniels, Mrs. Gooding, Sheriff Clement, Dr. Fleming, Messrs C. A. Moor, John Caldwell, S. B. Lowes, etc. The annual public meeting was appointed to be held in the Presbyterian Church, on Thursday the 16th inst., at eight o'clock in the evening, and the committee pledged themselves to do all in their power to make the meeting a success. Addresses will be given by the Rev. Alex. Currie of Wawanago, the agent of the society, the President, Messrs. Mason, Daniels and others. A good musical programme will fill the church, to hear the interesting addresses with the great work that is being done the world over by the Bible Societies, in publishing the Word of God in almost every known language, and circulating it in all lands and among all peoples, and in this way helping on the time when all shall know the Lord. Let everyone attend the meeting who possibly can, without doubt you will be surprised and interested by the information that will be given on the subject. No charge for admission but a collection will be taken in aid of the work.

## "German Syrup"

### For Throat and Lungs

Homorrhage "I have been ill for Five Years. "I have had the best "medical advice, "and I took the first "dose in some doubt. This result- "ed in a few hours easy sleep. There "was no further hemorrhage till next "day, when I had a slight attack "which stopped almost immediately. "By the third day all trace of "blood had disappeared and I had "recovered much strength. The "fourth day I sat up in bed and ate "my dinner, the first solid food for "two months. Since that time I "have gradually gotten better and "am now able to move about the "house. My death was daily ex- "pected and my recovery has been "a great surprise to my friends and "the doctor. There can be no doubt "about the effect of German Syrup, "as I had an attack just previous to "its use. The only relief was after "the first dose." R. LEUGHEAD, "Adelaide, Australia."

## London and Canadian Loan & Agency Co., (Ltd)

Manitoba Office, 195 Lombard Street, Winnipeg.

GEO. J. MAULSON, Local Manager.

## MONEY TO LEND

### IMPROVED FARMS OR CITY PROPERTY.

At Lowest Current Rates of Interest. Expenses Moderate. Terms Easy. MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL DEBENTURES PURCHASED. Choice Farms For Sale, Improved and Unimproved, Convenient to Railways, Churches and Schools.

A very small payment required down. Balance in Instalments on Easy Terms, with Moderate Interest. Agents for the sale of Farm Lands and City Property belonging to the Ontario Bank. New Settlers would do well to call and see our lists before leaving.

DUNCAN W. SHAW, APPRAISERS, ROOM 3, BAY & COLDWELL'S BLOCK, P. O. BOX 1327, C. N. McDONALD, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

## 25 PER CENT. 25 DISCOUNT.

## Every Article

..... IN OUR .....

## Mammoth Stock

### SUBJECT TO THE 'ABOVE DISCOUNT.'

We are Overloaded and must sell the goods. Now for

## CHEAP XMAS FURS, CLOTHING

## AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

## JOHN T. SOMERVILLE, BEAVER HALL, Syndicate Block.

### BRANDON POST OFFICE.

Office Hours from 8 o'clock to 19 o'clock. Money Order Office Hours, from 10 to 18. Mails for despatch are closed as follows: For the East, daily, at 10.45 a.m. the West, daily, except Wednesday, " Rapid City, daily, except Sunday, at 12.45 action on Tuesday, Thursday and day, 10.30. Pacific Railway 7 and Friday 8.30. 27, Wed. Mails are due to arrive at this Office as follows: From the East, daily, at 10.25. " the West, daily, except Thursday at 11.05. " Rapid City, daily, except Sunday, at 11.05. " Souris, Sunday Monday, Wednesday and Friday 10.00. " Northern Pacific Monday, Wednesday and Friday 11.00. J. C. KAVANAGH, POSTMASTER.







**T. COPE Manufacturing Co.**



## CONSUMERS CORDAGE CO.

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Incorporated by Letters Patent of the Dominion of Canada, under the "Companies Act."

CAPITAL, - \$3,000,000.

(thirty thousand and 30,000 shares of one hundred dollars each.)

DIRECTORS:

JOHN S. STARRS, M.P., Halifax, President.

A. W. MORRIS, M.P.P., Montreal, Vice-President.

GEORGE M. FULTON, Montreal, Treasurer.

EDWARD STARRS, Halifax.

JAMES M. WATERBURY, New York.

HARVEY MARSHALL, New York.

WILLIAM P. WHITLOCK, Elizabeth.

SECRETARY:

HARVEY MARSHALL, Montreal.

DANIELS,

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA.

SOLICITORS:

MACMASTER & MCGIBBON, Montreal.

The Directors, who are now the owners of

the Capital stock, have decided, at the

meeting of the Board of Directors, to enlarge

the Capital stock of the company, to

the sum of \$3,000,000, by the issue of

new shares of one hundred dollars each.

Applications for shares will be received

until February 15th, 1903, at the

office of the company, at the offices of the

Union Bank of Montreal, and at the

head office of the company, N. Y.

Building, Montreal.

Forms of application for shares may be

obtained at any of the above places, or

sent by mail on request.

Should no dividend of stock be made to

any applicant for shares, the amount paid

on shares returned in full, and in the event of

any dividend being made, the amount of the

dividend will be credited to the account of the

applicant, and the right of withdrawing the

amount, and of obtaining any application

any number of shares than the number

applied for.

As the directors of the company are

able to pay, beginning with the first

dividend, a dividend of stock will be

paid to the shareholders, and the amount

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## The Adjutant-General's Report.

OTTAWA, January 31.—Major-General Herbert's annual report promises to create a sensation. He refers in the severest terms to his predecessor in office and urges the reorganization of the staff with an executive without, centralized in his own person, and adds that until this is done there will continue to exist in Canada a condition of military impotence for the defence of her territory side by side with the absence of a semblance of that spirit desired in the organization and which constitutes the living spirit and motive power of such a body. He goes on to state that much useful work was last year necessarily set aside in consequence of difficulties arising at the outset from the defective staff. Dealing with the permanent corps, he says the general increase in military came in the permanent military corps, especially at Winnipeg, is attributable to a lack of discipline. The general says: "The condition of a large proportion of the equipment in the militia is even worse than I have already represented. Not only is a great part of it worn out, but much of that which is issued as new is of the worst possible quality. It would seem to be in accordance with business principles to vest the responsibility for the purchase and contracts in the financial or civil branch department, and give to the military executive the duties of the custody, inspection and issue. I frequently inspected a number of military stores, though these do not fall within the regular sphere of my inspection. They are killed with an accumulation of worn out and worthless equipment, obsolete military stores and condemned utensils, for the care of which an unnecessary number of men are employed. They are subject to no regular system of inspection, and there is no personal responsibility established in respect to them. I caused special inspection to be made of ordnance included in 'return of ordnance,' and the result has been to show that the department is in possession of a large amount of material of no military value, but which, if disposed of as old metal, would realize a considerable sum. I strongly recommend that this course be adopted, and that a special appropriation be obtained from Parliament, equivalent to such sale, to be expended in the purchase of modern artillery material."

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Worms has no right to annex a place a thousand miles distant from their own territory. He considered the proper remedy for Hawaii difficulties would be a joint protectorate similar to the protectorate of Samoa. The British and German population of Hawaii dwarfed the American and hence they would not allow the scream of the American eagle to silence their claims. England should oppose annexation and Germany would be sure to speak.

## DENNIS HOGAN'S DEATH.

From what was learned in police circles yesterday it would seem there is some ground for the belief that Denis Hogan the man found dead by foul play, is said there is suspicious marks on the back of his head and there are other circumstances which point to a tragedy. Some years ago when Hogan was employed as a section boss on the railroad there was a strike among the men under him, or trouble of some kind and Hogan took sides against the men. After this he was fired at through the window of his house and narrowly escaped death on that occasion. Subsequently his barn and stacks were burned, the fire to all appearances having been the work of an incendiary. Hogan at any rate always regarded himself as a marked man, and was always very nervous. The attorney general's department does not appear altogether satisfied that he died a natural death and yesterday morning despatched Detective McKenzie to the scene. The detective will make an investigation and if he considers the circumstances warrant it an inquest will be held.

## CHARGES OF NEGLIGENCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Rev. Mr. Waddell is again in trouble. The reverend gentleman recently moved to Whitecourt with his wife, and before leaving paid a visit to the children's home, and adopted one of the little ones he found there. A few weeks ago the child died and Rev. Mr. Waddell reported that its death was caused by diphtheria. The neighbors, however, declared that the child's death was caused by cruel neglect, and so indignant were they that they lost no time in reporting the case to the provincial police authorities. Chief Clark sent Constable Cox down to make an investigation and the constable appears to have thought there were sufficient grounds for an enquiry. On his report the attorney general's department decided that an inquest was necessary, and accordingly Coroner Benson left for Whitecourt Wednesday, and the inquest took place yesterday.

## VERDICT OF WILFUL NEGLECT.

WHITECOURT, Feb. 2.—An inquest was held here to-day before Coroner Benson on the body of a child three years old, adopted from the children's home in Winnipeg, by W. F. Waddell. The jury brought in a verdict of wilful neglect on the part of the guardians. The body showed signs of having been severely frost bitten before death.

## Moosomin Murders.

MOOSOMIN, January 31.—Mr. N. G. McCullum returned yesterday from an extended trip as far as Moose Jaw in the interest of the Massey Harris Co. He leaves to-morrow for Winnipeg.

Owing to the prompt action of our Board of Health the scarlet fever that has been somewhat prevalent here for some time is checked, as there are no cases in town at present.

Sheriff Murphy and A. G. Hamilton returned on Saturday last from a trip across the country to Estevan, and returned snow very deep and bad roads.

A. G. Hamilton has ordered two cars of coal from the Price mine, Searia, which will be sold at \$4.50 per ton.

Dr. Rutledge, who has lately been suffering from an attack of quinsy, is around again with his usual skip.

Isaac Best, agent for the Frost & Wood company at Virden, is visiting our town to-day.

Chas. McArthur has recovered his horse which strayed from here on June 28th last.

I. J. Hingley, travelling agent for the Canada Life Assurance Co., is in town.

Mrs. H. O. Ayer, of DeClara, Man., is at present visiting Mrs. A. C. Barvis.

Professor E. Rutledge is recovering from a severe attack of gout.

What is selling at 49c; very little offering.

## McGregor Matters.

McGREGOR, January 31.—The first blizzard of the season was experienced to-day. Although it has been very cold the past few days it is generally admitted by all to be the finest winter we have had for a long time.

The Rev. Mr. Wright, of the Portage, who was to have preached here last Friday evening, was unable to be present, having been called away to Ontario. Mr. A. E. Camp, a student of Manitoba College, preached in his place, to the entire satisfaction of all present.

Mr. Vardon is about to take a trip down through the States for the benefit of his health, which has been very poorly for the past two months. He will spend most of his time in Iowa, amongst friends in his old home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ayer, who were reported some time ago at the point of death, are now in a fair way of recovery. W. J. Stinson has bought Jones Dickson's, of Austin, general store, and will shortly remove there.

Wm. Cairns has been appointed postmaster at Bagot. The office has to be opened up at once.

Our town is now very temperate, but it cost over \$300 and one expulsion to make it so.

Steps are to be taken at once for the erection of a new school house in this village.

Dr. Howie has taken up his abode here and intends to practice his profession.

John Hanna, of Wellington, captured an old bear with four subs.

Ears Turner has returned from Ontario single handed, as usual.

## August Flower

Perhaps you do not believe these statements concerning Green's August Flower. Well, we can't make you. We can't force conviction into your head or medicine into your throat. We don't want to. The money is yours, and the misery is yours; and until you are willing to believe, and spend the one for the relief of the other, they will stay so. John H. Foster, 1122 Brown Street, Philadelphia, says: "My wife is a little Scotch woman, thirty years of age and of a naturally delicate disposition. For five or six years past she has been suffering from Dyspepsia. She became so bad at last that she could not sit down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower have cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

Doubting

Thomas.

Every Meal.

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Two bottles of your August Flower

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